

McGill Daily

VOL. VIII. No. 18.

MONTREAL, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1918.

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Capital Authorized, \$25,000,000. Capital Paid Up, \$14,000,000.
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BRANCHES IN MONTREAL DISTRICT.

Main (City) Branch—147 St. James St.
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ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF FRESHMEN YEAR

Reception of Medical and Science Freshmen.

LOTS OF "PEP."

Dean Birkett and Lee Extend Welcome to Newcomers.

The Second Freshman Reception of the session, at which the First Year men in Medicine and Law were entertained, was successfully held at the McGill Y.M.C.A. last night. The reading room was not as crowded as last time, owing, perhaps, to a certain fear of going abroad at night which seems to have seized the First Year men.

Col. Birkett, C.B., Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, was the first speaker of the evening.

Having returned from overseas a short time ago his remarks were particularly interesting. In a few words he spoke in warm terms of his appreciation of the work done by the Y.M.C.A. in the war, and especially at the McGill Hospital. On behalf of the Faculty of Medicine he welcomed the prospective doctors to the halls of old McGill, and very kindly offered them his sympathetic advice and help, should they be needed.

R. Laing, the President of the Students' Council, was then called upon to speak to the newcomers regarding what was expected of them as undergraduates. His remarks contained an earnest plea to the new men that they should enter into those activities which will help most to rebuild our lagging college spirit. He asked the men to personally interview him if in any way he could be of assistance to them in any phase of college life, and exhorted all present to give active support to all the existing athletic clubs.

Dean Lee, of the Law Faculty, next addressed the meeting. In commencing his remarks, Dean Lee spoke in a serious vein regarding the lessons which we must learn from the war which had just ended and the peace which has been so victoriously obtained.

As a pastime and recreation the Dean recommended very highly the Literary and Debating Society, but suggested a change in the policy of that club. The debates reminded him more of a prize-fight than a literary gathering, some outsider generally being called in to award the victory. The narrow policy thus adopted tended to develop flowery oratory and repartee but as a true educational society the Debating Club fell short of high ideals in indulging in such contests. The Dean mentioned the bright prospects of the Faculty of Law for the coming session, which promises to be one of prosperity.

"Art" Walsh, President of the Athletic Association, was next called upon. He emphasized the desirability of every Freshman having a definite knowledge of the legislative and administrative machinery by means of which student affairs were regulated and controlled. In this connection, he briefly described the actual relationship of the student body to the Students' Council and also the status of the major and minor clubs and the prevailing system of representation on the Council. With a view towards throwing light upon what to the newcomer is invariably a complicated mass of machinery the speaker entered more or less into details.

Proceeding to a description of the purpose of the Athletic Association, "Art" referred to the past illustrious record of the McGill Track Club and emphasized the necessity of team work and whole-hearted effort in order that the traditions of McGill may be sustained. He deprecated in strong terms the attitude of a man who through over confidence and selfishness sacrifices his team's chances of victory. Team work is essential.

The speaker went on to recommend to the Freshmen a fourfold development. The man who develops but one side of his nature is lopsided and not a perfect man. Exercise is essential to physical fitness and hence will form part of a symmetrically proportioned man.

"Art" Walsh concluded his address with an appeal on behalf of the spiritual aspect of Y.M.C.A. work as represented by the Bible Study groups.

(Continued on page 2)

WHAT'S ON

Nominations for Members—Students' Council.

To-day.

3.00 p.m.—Meeting of Executive of Cercle Francais in Reading Room of Arts Building.

5.00 p.m.—Meeting of McGill Medical Society in Chemistry and Mining Building.

5.00 p.m.—Executive of Historical Club Meeting.

5.00 p.m.—Basketball Meeting in the Union.

5.00 p.m.—Meeting of Medicine '19 in the New Medical Building.

Coming.

Nov. 24, 9.00 p.m.—Sing at Strathcona Hall.

Nov. 24—Meeting of Columbian Club.

Nov. 25, 6.00 p.m.—Bible Study Rally and Supper at Hall.

Nov. 27—Nominations Close.

Nov. 27—Meeting of Annual Board.

Dec. 6—Informal Dance at Union.

Dec. 6—Election of Faculty Representatives to Council, also of President Union and Track Club.

CANVASSERS FOR BIBLE STUDY MET

Bible Study Programme Will Be Good One.

A meeting of the canvassers for the Bible Study was held in Strathcona Hall last night. According to the reports presented, the canvassers are meeting with much success, and a large attendance is anticipated.

The Bible Study Rally will be held Monday, November 25th, when all will meet in Strathcona Hall for supper at 6 p.m.

After supper, the students will be addressed on Bible Study by Mr. A. O. Dawson, a prominent business man and Y.M.C.A. worker of this city.

The groups will then meet in their separate classes with the leaders, and arrange for the work of the year. All is planned to be over by 7.45 p.m., so the students may get home in good time.

Following is a list of classes and leaders:

I. Medicine—Leader, Prof. Reilly.
I. Arts—Leader, Mr. R. DeWitt Scott.
I. Science—Leader, Mr. Jas. Coote.
The course is, "Student Standards of Action."

II. Medicine—Leader, Dr. A. H. Thornton.

II. Science and II. Arts—Leader, Mr. M. F. McCutcheon.

The course is, "Manhood of the Master."

III. Year—Leader, Prof. A. R. Gordon, D.D.

The course is, "Prophets of Old Testament."

IV. Year—Leader, Mr. Jno. Bradford.

The course is, "Social Problems."

Owing to the small registration in II. Arts, and comparatively small registration also in II. Science, it was decided to combine these two years in one large group.

All interested in Bible Study are invited to come to the Rally, Monday night, whether they have been approached by the canvassers or not.

ARTS '22 ELECTIONS.

At a meeting of Arts '22, held in Room 105 of the Arts Building, Tuesday, the following officers were elected for 1918-19:

President—M. Gaboury.
Vice-president—G. Webster.
Secretary—T. L. Bullock.
Treasurer—S. N. Pierce.
"Daily" Reporter—W. F. Macklin.
Elections for an executive will be held shortly.

SCIENCE SENIORS MEET.

At a meeting of Science '19, held yesterday morning, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—S. S. Pitt.
Vice-president—Capt. Ord.
Sec.-Treas.—E. Levitt.

FRESHMEN.

For the benefit of those desiring to be of assistance in connection with the publication of the "Daily," we may say that the editorial office is downstairs in the McGill Union. Drop in some afternoon between 4.30 and 5.30.

STUDENTS TO BE EXAMINED FOR C.O.T.C.

Examination to Be Held at Joseph House.

COMMENCE NOV. 25.

First, Second and Third Year Students Before Dec. 12.

The following notice concerning the physical examination of students was issued by the Registrar yesterday, much trouble will be avoided if the freshmen will heed this summons and turn up at the Joseph House at the appointed time. Second and third years must also be examined. Special hours have been assigned to them, and are to be found below.

All men students who are commencing a course of study in the University are required to be physically examined. This examination will be conducted in the C.O.T.C. Headquarters, the Joseph House, 425 Sherbrooke Street West, on the days and hours specified below. Students who have not been examined (or who have not otherwise satisfied the medical director) by December 12th, will not be allowed to attend the University.

For Students in Arts and Applied Science.

Hours of examination—5 to 6 p.m.

Men whose surnames begin with—

A or B—Monday, Nov. 25th.

C or D—Tuesday, Nov. 26th.

E or F—Thursday, Nov. 28th.

G or H or I—Friday, Nov. 29th.

J or K or L—Monday, Dec. 2nd.

M—Tuesday, Dec. 3rd.

N or O or P—Thursday, Dec. 5th.

Q or R or S—Friday, Dec. 6th.

T to Z—Monday, Dec. 9th.

For Students in Law and Medicine.

Hours of Examination from 6 to 6.30 P.M.

Men whose surnames begin with—

A or B—Monday, Nov. 25th.

C or D—Tuesday, Nov. 26th.

E or F—Thursday, Nov. 28th.

G or H or I—Friday, Nov. 29th.

J or K or L—Monday, Dec. 2nd.

M—Tuesday, Dec. 3rd.

N or O or P—Thursday, Dec. 5th.

Q or R or S—Friday, Dec. 6th.

T to Z—Monday, Dec. 9th.

As British subjects of the 2nd and 3rd years must also be examined, in view of the provision for military drill, they are asked to attend at the Joseph House, 425 Sherbrooke Street West, as indicated below:

Arts Students—

Monday, Nov. 25th, 8 to 9 p.m.

Applied Science Students—

A to K—Tues., Nov. 26th, 8 to 9 p.m.

L to Z—Thurs., Nov. 28th, 8 to 9 p.m.

Medical Students—

A to G—Fri., Nov. 29th, 8 to 9 p.m.

H to N—Mon., Dec. 2nd, 8 to 9 p.m.

O to Z—Tues., Dec. 3rd, 8 to 9 p.m.

Law Students—

Thursday, Dec. 5th, 8 to 9 p.m.

MED. '21 MEETING.

At a class meeting of Medicine '21 yesterday afternoon the following officers were elected for the year:

President—H. R. Cooder.
Vice-president—D. R. Learoyd.
Secretary—K. D. Hutchison.
Treasurer—E. J. Behan.
Executive—W. de M. Scriver, P. Heinbecker.
Daily Representative—A. M. McCrimmon.

The newly-elected President in taking the chair officially welcomed the new members of the class who have returned from overseas to complete their course in Medicine. The meeting then adjourned.

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MONTREAL, NOVEMBER 22, 1918.

THE RETURNED SOLDIER.

Now that peace is a reality we are immediately confronted with the truly great and perplexing problem of how best to provide for the reception of our returning soldiers. The obligation of solving this question rests, not only upon the shoulders of our Government but equally upon those of the Church and the University. It is a problem which cannot, if we are to do it justice, be approached from any one angle. The Church cannot from what is more particularly its own point of view prescribe a universal after-the-war order. She may nevertheless contribute to a more generally formulated plan. Similarly the University, while not called upon to cope single-handed with the problem, is none the less under moral obligation to lend its assistance to the formulation of a universal policy.

The case of the man who deliberately sacrificed immediate prospects of a college career to do the Khaki is one which demands the greatest consideration. These men after the distractions of the war will require every encouragement to induce them to pick up the threads of pre-war life, its purposes and ambitions. The time-honoured barriers which have heretofore been regarded as fair tests of a candidate's ability and qualification to enter upon a university course may in the case of these returned men be little more than prohibitive formalities. Is the discharged soldier for the lack of some minor detail of qualification—some mere technicality perhaps—to be barred from the advantages of a college training?

The following extract from a recently received letter expresses the sentiments of a prominent Ontario educationalist with regard to this vitally important question:

"Could you not advocate the admission of soldiers to university life after the war on an easy footing. Hundreds of men missed matriculation and could not again pick up the threads of school lessons. Soon the minds of many will be turned to the universities and professional training. For instance, cadets of R. M. C. may wish to go to the School of Applied Science. Their R. M. C. entrance examination might safely be accepted in lieu of matriculation."

It is surely not unreasonable to expect that our universities will, in the case of such men as above described, forego, in some degree at least, the erstwhile rigid matriculation requirements. Certainly such concession, at least as we see it, would not involve any lowering of the standard but rather would make it broader and more general, thereby rendering the situation easier for men who were interrupted in their studies before completing matriculation work.

ENTHUSIASTIC GATHERING OF FRESHMEN YEAR

(Continued from page 1)

Religion is something without which no man is symmetrical. The athlete who crouches at the starting tape with the determination to run a straight race, to win honourably or not at all, he is the man who will in the end triumph.

Walsh emphasized the fact that the

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Y.M.C.A. Bible study classes presented opportunities which no student could afford to disregard. The Association is absolutely unimpaired and the Bible study is as planned as to involve no question of creed or religious difference.

With the conclusion of the speaker's remarks refreshments were served and a number of college songs were sung.

After a few words from A. I. Smith, on behalf of the "Daily," and a very enthusiastic rendering of the McGill Yell the National Anthem was sung.

The Freshmen were instructed in the McGill songs and yell during the evening, and proved themselves quick at learning and of good lung power. A. Brooks, Med. '23, furnished the music, and R. R. Fitzgerald acted as chairman.

It is a tremendous advantage to wage warfare in the other fellow's territory. But the game to-day is inevitably tending towards the boundaries of Germany, and the final result is not in doubt in the slightest degree. So the Germans are as eager for peace to-day as they were for war in that summer time of 1914, when ministers in London were striving desperately to prevent a conflagration. The pack boot is on the other foot.

English Poor Law AND ITS ECONOMIC EFFECTS Prior to 1834.

(Continued.)

Corp. Bourke Honored.

Corporal G. W. Bourke, Arts '17, son of the Rev. T. E. Bourke, of 42 Lorne Avenue, who has been awarded the Military Medal, was acting sergeant-major of the draft of the McGill Siege Battery, which left Montreal in June, 1917. He was wounded on August 22nd, his right arm being shattered so badly that he will never have the use of it again. He was the gold medalist at McGill in honor mathematics and physics in April, 1917. He is 21 years of age. In a letter received by his father from Major Ord, of a Canadian Siege Battery, in France, the major says in part:—"I am also glad to be able to congratulate you on his getting the Military Medal. In putting in the recommendation, his name was the unanimous first choice of all the officers of the battery. His work was invaluable. We have no one who can possibly fully replace him. Every officer remarks from time to time how much we all miss Bourke. And certainly no one misses him as much as I do, as I was working with him directly, all the time."

Capt. W. J. E. Mingie, Med. 15, has won the Military Cross, for going to the front line to attend wounded and assisting in evacuating a wounded officer.

Lieut. J. W. Jenkins, Arts '12, adjutant of the Princess Pats, and brother of Rev. Capt. C. E. Jenkins, of Brantford, Ont., has been decorated with the Croix De Guerre, according to word received. Lieut. Jenkins has previously won the military medal.

Among McGill men recently returned to Canada are Tte. Joseph L. Sanders, Arts '16, Med. '19; Pte. J. B. Valentine, Med. '18; Gunner R. R. McCormick, Med. '19; Gunner Newell Copeland, Med. '20; Pte. A. J. Gardner, Med. '19; Gunner Kerr Skinner, Med. '20, all to resume their studies in Medicine; and Lieut. Chester Kelsch, Arts '20, of the Royal Air Force.

Captain Davis Returns.

Captain D. Wade Davis, Med. '08, of the C.A.M.C., has returned to his home in Brockville, Ont., on furlough from service overseas. He has been attached to the Ontario Military Hospital at Orpington.

Colonel J. A. Grant, Med. '82, will spend the winter at his home in Ottawa, after having been on duty at Esquimaux, Toronto, London and other centres.

Lieut. Ernest D. McIntosh, Sci. '16, son of Dr. D. H. McIntosh, Carleton Place, Ont., is at his home convalescing from a second attack of gas poisoning, incurred while serving with the C.F.A. He has been overseas since 1915, when he left Montreal in the ranks of the 21st Battery.

Major C. E. F. Fortin, Med. '03, has ceased to be employed as Deputy Assistant Director of Medical Services, Military District No. 10. Major Fortin served overseas as medical officer of Lord Strathcona's Horse.

Major Clarence N. McCuaig, past student, and Lieut. C. J. Haarratt, past student, have been struck off the strength of the C.E.F. on having been invalided to Canada.

Captain C. A. Mariatt, Med. '16, has gone to Victoria, B.C., in command of a draft of 110 men from Toronto. On arrival he will be attached to No. 16 Field Ambulance, and will proceed to Siberia. Before enlisting he was on the surgical staff of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn.

Donald de C. Ross-Ross, Sci. '17, has been appointed to the rank of Lieutenant in the Royal Canadian Navy, and has been placed on the instructional staff.

Lieut. Harry Daubney, M.C., past student, has returned to his home in Ottawa, after service overseas with the Canadian Mounted Rifles. He was wounded on the Somme, where his

gallantry also won for him his decoration.

K. P. Tsolainos, Arts '18, is at present engaged in post-graduate work at Columbia University. During the summer he acted as correspondent of the National Herald, New York, the leading Greek paper outside of Greece, and as such investigated the anti-Greek riots in Toronto.

The marriage was solemnized on September 4, at St. Columba Church, London, of Edith, fourth daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Leslie, and Major John Alexander MacMillan, Med. '06, of the C.A.M.C., both of Montreal.

Charles L. R. LaPrairie, Sci. '17, and Kenneth S. Stockton, Sci. '13, have taken out commissions in the Canadian Engineers.

Dr. Barry H. Calkin, Med. '31, has been gazetted captain in the C.A.M.C.

Report of 1917.

The report commences by declaring the Act of Elizabeth to be the "fundamental and operative law." It points out the evils of the existing system and claims that as a result of the present administration of poor relief misery is being increased rather than alleviated. Mr. Curwen's idea of rating property and public funds was abandoned as impracticable. The committee, however, held that unless checked the poor rates would continue to increase until they had absorbed the profits on which the rate was assessed, to the neglect and ruin of the nation. A proposal was set forth favouring the establishment of industrial schools such as could be maintained by money then given to the parents. These would also, it was claimed, assist in doing away with the payment of wages out of the poor rates which practice had tended to destroy every motive to exertion. The committee did not condemn the workhouse, in spite of the spectacle of misery, filth and immorality, which many of these institutions then presented. It held that on the whole, they had been beneficial and that in the cases in which they had had the contrary influence it was due rather to maladministration than to any fault in the principle. The committee fully realized moreover that the demand for labour depends upon the amount of wealth by which it is supported and that the rate of wages depends on the proportion which demand bears to supply. Hence it perceived the fallacy involved in the idea of providing relief for those out of work by artificially supplying them with labour. The report favoured the appointment of paid overseers and the establishment of select vestries to insure a more satisfactory management of parochial concerns. The establishment of parochial benefit societies as a means of rendering the people dependent on their own contributions was also recommended. Savings banks, only newly established at that time, were approved of as successful and excellent operations. The attention of the committee was also directed to the great expense attendant to the enforcement of the Settlement Law. Accordingly a recommendation was included in the report for the partial repeal of the law relating to settlement.

Its Effect.

This report of 1817 brought together much valuable information, impressed sound principles upon the public and laid the foundation for future legislation on the subject. The report was succeeded by a series of debates which tended to keep the questions involved before Parliament and the people.

Mr. Scarlett's Bill.

Moreover, the report of 1817 impressed the public with the fact that the Poor Law must be radically changed. A very tangible expression of this maturing desire, that such remedial measures as might terminate the existing misery and economic waste might be just in force, was Mr. Scarlett's Bill of 1821. Before setting forth his proposals he drew attention to the fact that the Poor Law as it existed held out a refuge to the labourer from the consequences of his own improvidence. He pointed to the increasing evils and to the fact that already, in some parts of the country, owing to the very excessive poor rates, it didn't pay the farmer to cultivate his land and he prophesied the eventual absorption of the nation's resources should such a system be longer allowed to prevail. Mr. Scarlett recommended that the amount collected should be limited by declaring a maximum beyond which there should be no assessment for the poor rates. He also advocated the alteration of the methods employed in the administration of poor relief, and claimed that the purpose and intention of the Act of Elizabeth had been violated. Not only were the poor and infirm benefited by the poor rates but the able-bodied and indolent profited thereby as well. Further, he advocated the abolition of "removal" under the Law of Settlement in view of the fact that it restricted the free circulation of labour and was an oppressive and impolitic law. Although this Bill failed to pass the legislature it exercised no inconsiderable influence upon succeeding legislation.

Mr. Nolan's Bill.

During the following year, 1822, Mr. Nolan introduced a measure somewhat different in detail than that presented by Mr. Scarlett but aiming at the same purpose. While by no means failing to recognize the evils connected with the existing system of poor relief he refrained from condemning the law proper, laying the blame rather upon its administrators. However, he cautioned against any sudden and complete change in the prevailing system maintaining that to immediately cut off the source to which unfortunately the people have been looking for subsistence would result only in disaster. He proposed that the law be restored rather than destroyed and that the original intention of the Elizabethan Law be carried out. Although this bill like its immediate predecessor failed to pass the legislature it had a similar noteworthy effect—that of keeping the matter of reform before the attention of the public and thus paving the way for future legislation.

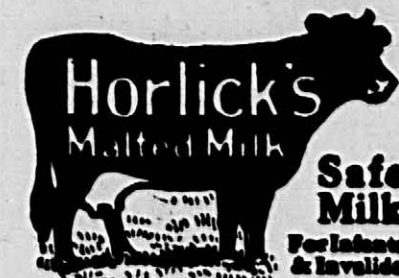
Lord Althorp's Suggestions.

All parties now saw and admitted the evils of the existing system and these two and other proposed measures for poor law reform heralded the appointment of a Commission of Enquiry in 1832, and greatly facilitated the subsequent passing of the Amendment Act of 1834. The question finally arrived at an important stage in 1832 when Lord Althorp stated that in view of the great magnitude of the subject no single member would be justified in bringing forward a measure which would apply generally to the whole collective system of Poor Law. Therefore, he proposed that commissioners be appointed to ascertain how different systems of administration worked throughout the country that from the result of this enquiry the Government might determine what measures should be passed.

Commission of Enquiry, 1832.

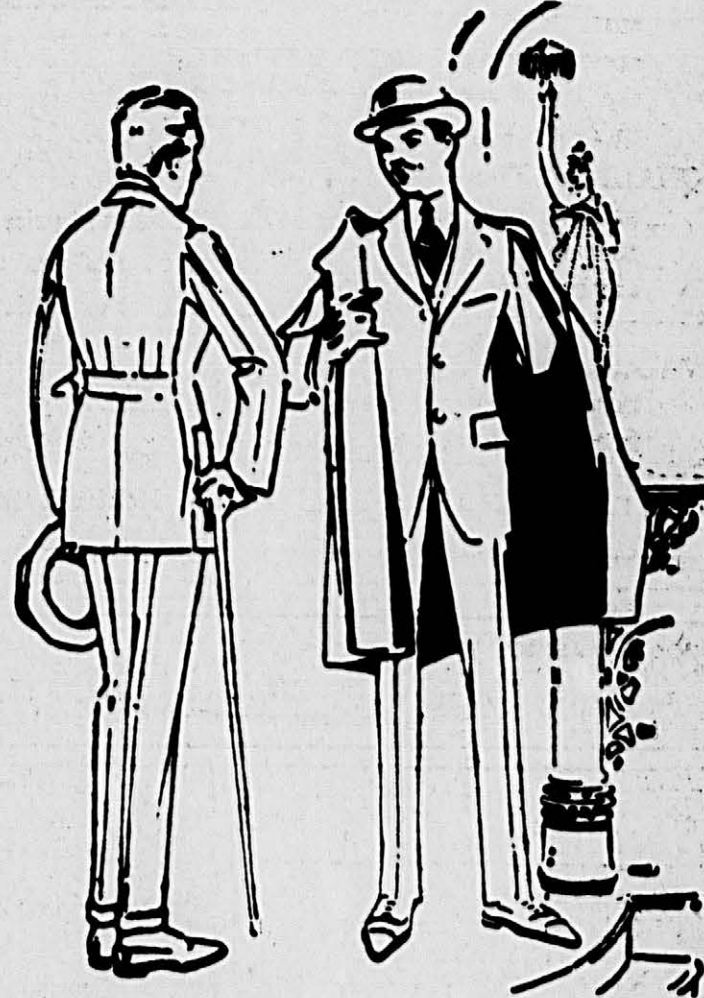
Accordingly a Commission of Enquiry was appointed in 1832. After a careful and exhaustive observation and consideration of prevailing conditions in general and in particular they published extracts of their findings, in 1833 and in the following year presented the noteworthy, complete report of February 20th, 1834.

The facts which constituted the basis of this report had been derived from every county and town in England as well as from the majority of the villages. Thousands of witnesses, representing every rank, profession and employment were examined. The prevailing conditions as disclosed by this thorough-going investigation were disreputable and alarming beyond measure, and in consequence of their findings the commissioners declared that "the amendment of those laws (laws relating to Poor Relief) is perhaps the most urgent and important measure now remaining for the consideration of Parliament." "Further, they expressed the hope that they might contribute to facilitate that amendment" by tendering the most extensive, and at the same time the most consistent, body of evidence that was ever brought to bear on a single subject." This report was duly signed by the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Chester, Sturges Bourne, Nassau W. Senior and others.



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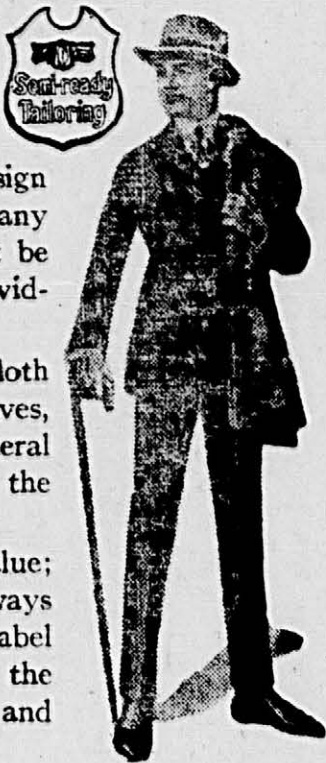
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ENGLISH POOR LAW

Continued from page 2)

tion of its principal condemnations and chief recommendations would be to ignore the keystone to all future Poor Law legislation. It commenced with a statement of the steady increase of the evils attendant to the existing system, citing many instances in which the pressure of the poor rates had reduced rent to one-half or less than one-half of their former value. Attention was also drawn to the evil effect of the prevailing poor law administration on labourers. The report, though absolving the magistrates from any self-interestedness or fraudulent intention, pointed out that owing to their timidity and negligence the existing evils had arisen. The Law of Settlement, attended as it was in its enforcement by perjury and fraud, was also condemned, its greater evil, however, admittedly being its tendency to restrict the mobility of labour and the free action of competition. Nevertheless the most pressing evils connected with the general system of poor law administration were held by the report to be those relating to the tendering of relief to the able-bodied. These evils were not regarded as necessary accompaniments of the relief of the able-bodied but rather to be due to its maladministration. Proper distinction was drawn between poverty and indigence and to this end it was recommended that "all relief whatever to able-bodied persons or to their families, otherwise than in well regulated workhouses, shall be declared unlawful. The commission also recognized the desirability of a centralized system of poor law administration, in contrast to the existing decentralized form of tendering relief, and therefore recommended "the appointment of a Central Board to control the administration of the Poor Laws, with such assistant commissioners as shall be found requisite, and the commissioners to be empowered and directed to frame and enforce regulations for the government of workhouses, as to the nature and amount of relief to be given and the labour to be exacted in them." It was further recommended "that the Central Board be empowered and required to take measures for the general adoption of a complete, clear and as far as practicable uniform system of accounts" and in addition to this, "that the Central Board be empowered to incorporate parishes for the purpose of appointing and paying permanent officers. Being fully awake to the abundant opportunities for fraud and embezzlement under a system of poor law administration the commission recommended also, "that the Central Board be empowered to direct the parochial consumption to be supplied by tenders and contract and to provide that the competition be perfectly free," and further that the Central Board should in such cases act as public prosecutor. The report also advocated the adoption of the plan previously proposed by Mr. Pitt—that of requiring the Board to submit an annual report to one of the Secretaries of State. Such in brief, comprises the substance of the report of the Commission of Enquiry as presented on February 20th, 1834.

Passage of the Bill.

The report was signed on Feb. 20th and a Bill forthwith prepared for carrying its recommendations into effect. This Bill was presented to Parliament on March 17th and immediately came under the consideration of the Cabinet from which it was referred to a committee to undergo closer investigation. On the 17th of April the Bill came up in the House of Commons for its first reading. Lord Althorp spoke clearly and frankly on its behalf, laying great emphasis upon the crying need for reform. On May 9th, the Bill underwent its second reading and passed with a sweeping majority—299 ayes and 20 noes; while on July 1st, upon its third reading in the House of Commons 187 voted for the measure while 50 opposed it. Thereupon the Bill was carried to the Upper House where it received its first reading on July 2nd. At this juncture the progress of the measure was retarded somewhat owing to the fact that Lord Grey's Government had been broken up on questions connected with the Irish Coercion Bill so that it was not until July 21st that the measure underwent its second reading in the House of Lords—this time under the Government of Lord Melbourne. Lord Brougham earnestly supported the Bill on this occasion and he was seconded by the Duke of Wellington, with the result that it passed the second reading in the Upper House with a vote of 76 yeas against 13 noes. Hereupon the Bill was referred to a committee and after undergoing several minor amendments was returned for the final reading on August 8th, receiving the Royal Assent on the 14th of the month.

A New Era.

The final passage of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 marks the opening of a new era in the history of English poor law administration. A detailed consideration of conditions subsequent to the passing of the Act

of 1834 does not fall within the scope of this article, nevertheless, a sentence or two will perhaps reveal something of the effect of the new system. The principle underlying the Amendment Act was that no one should be suffered to perish through want and, that, if supported at the expense of the public, the support must be given in a way consistent with the public welfare. The old haphazard, inefficient system—if, indeed, it may be termed a system—of poor law administration, attended, as it was, with economic waste and moral depravity, came to be superseded by a centralized and systematized form of relief.

J. S. MILL.

The great economist, John Stuart Mill, writing shortly after the passing of the Amendment Act of 1834, was fully conversant with conditions as they actually existed, and in his "Principles of Political Economy," he lays down what is in his estimation the fundamental doctrine underlying poor law reform. He states as the fundamental principle upon which a successful system of relief must be based that "if, while available to everybody, it leaves everyone a strong motive to do without it if he can, it is then for the most part beneficial. This principle," says Mill, "is that of the Poor Law of 1834." By removing the free source of subsistence upon which the masses had come to habitually rely and thus in reviving the dormant spirit of industry and independence the Amendment Act marked the dawn of better and more prosperous days.

(Conclusion)

That the new law constituted complete solution of the problems attendant to the administration of poor relief is far from being true, however. It was indeed a step in the direction of perfect social conditions—possibly a big step—but nevertheless it was merely a step. In 1817, David Ricardo stated it to be his opinion that "no scheme for the amendment of the poor laws merits the least attention, which has not their abolition for its ultimate object; and he is the best friend of the poor, and to the cause of humanity, who can point out how this end can be attained with the most security and at the same time with the least violence." Such then should be the purpose and object embodied in poor law reform and in so far as the Amendment Act of 1834 represented these principles it marked a distinct advance in the history of the English Poor Law.

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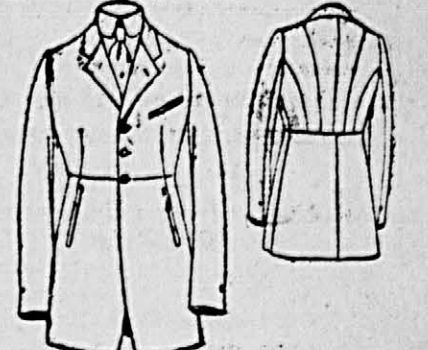
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R. V. C. NOTES

A Research Graduate Scholarship of \$500, in the Department of Economics and Political Science, has been provided by the Canadian Industrial Reconstruction Association. Similar scholarships have been established in the Universities of Toronto and Manitoba.

Miss Enid M. Price, of '17, who is now a post-graduate student at McGill, has been nominated for this scholarship. Her subject of study is "Changes in the Industrial Occupations of Women in Montreal During the War, 1914-1918."

HISTORY READINGS—FIRST YEAR

Required Readings for First Eleven Weeks.

1st Week, Nov. 18-22—Botsford, History of Greece, chapter vii.

2nd Week, Nov. 25-29—Herodotus, trans. by G. Rawlinson. Book 7; sections 1-11; 201-239.

3rd Week—Dec. 2-6—Herodotus, trans. by Rawlinson. Book 8; sections 40-102.

4th Week, Dec. 9-13—Botsford, History of Greece, chapter x; and Thucydides—Book 2—The Funeral Speech of Pericles—Near the end of chapter vi.

5th Week, Dec. 16-20—S. P. Butcher, "What We Owe of Greece," being chapter i in "Some Aspects of the Greek Genius."

6th Week, Jan. 2-10—Forbes' "Rome," chapters 1-4.

7th Week, Jan. 13-17—Forbes' "Rome," chapters 5-6.

8th Week, Jan. 20-24—Forbes' "Rome," chapters 7-8.

9th Week, Jan. 27-31—Forbes' "Rome," chapters 9-10.

10th Week, Feb. 3-7—Livy, trans. by Church and Brodribb. Book 21; sec. 1-30.

11th Week, Feb. 10-14—Livy, trans. by Church and Brodribb. Book 21; sec. 31-63.

R.V.C. Athletic Club.

There will be a meeting of the executive, on Friday, November 22nd, at one o'clock, in the common room. Everybody is asked to attend, as the closing of college has given rise to new conditions.

R.V.C. '22 Meeting.

A meeting of the first year was held on Thursday, November 21st, at which Miss Ruth Shatford was elected representative for the first year to the Societe Francaise.

Class Meeting of R.V.C. '21.

A class meeting of R.V.C. '21 was held at one o'clock, Thursday afternoon. It was decided that each member of the class be asked to contribute to the "Three-in-One" Campaign. Miss A. Sharples was elected secretary of the Societe Francaise; Miss E. L. Barnes was elected "Daily" reporter; and Miss H. MacIntosh, cheer leader. As there was no further business, the meeting then adjourned.

ENGLISH BAKERIES POOLED AT BEXHILL.

Bexhill, England.—A fine example has been shown by the Bexhill bakers of what can be accomplished in the direction of economy in labour, time, coal, and so forth by pooling their resources.

The scheme was started in May, and altogether 10 bakeries, owned by nine firms, have joined in it. The bread which was formerly baked in tenes tablinments is now baked in three machine bakeries, the smaller ones having been closed down. The area supplied is divided into three districts, each with its own bakery, and the bread is delivered like the post from door to door to a population of 16,000 persons.

The profits are shared monthly on the basis of the average sack trade per week for the year preceding the inauguration of the pool, and a register is kept of the customers of each business. Members of the pool have pledged themselves not to scramble for each other's customers within six months of the dissolution of the pool. A great saving in fuel has been made, the pool bakeries using coke for fuel and electricity for power instead of coal as formerly. It is estimated that the annual saving will amount to quite 300 tons of coal. The ovens are never allowed to get cold and thus much less fuel is needed to bring them up to baking temperature. All the baking is done by day, which means saving of lighting. Six horses and vans have been dispensed with. There is also a saving of clerical work stationery, etc., through the system of cash on delivery, and men have been released for the army who would otherwise have been kept as indispensable to the trade.

THE B. W. AND F. CLUB TO BEGIN ACTIVITIES

Capable Instructors Are to Be Obtained as Soon as Possible.

The Boxing, Wrestling and Fencing Club held its first meeting yesterday afternoon in the Union. Although many did not know of the meeting, there was a very large attendance of enthusiastic students, who seemed very anxious to have the club recommence its activities. Judging from the opinions expressed by those present at the meeting, there seems to be a large number of students about the college who are interested in all three of the sports embraced by this club, and who will be very glad to join as soon as possible.

It was decided to ask the Students Council to grant the club an amount sufficient to obtain capable instructors in boxing, wrestling and fencing. The name of George Smith was proposed as an instructor in wrestling. Previous to the beginning of the war, Mr. Smith was the coach for the McGill wrestling team. He always turned out a team of a very creditable showing for the college. The club would be very fortunate if they were once again able to secure his services for the season.

In connection with the activities of the club for the present season, it was suggested that, as it was practically impossible to hold any inter-collegiate meets this year, everything possible should be done to arrange for an inter-faculty meet.

The following officers were elected: President—H. Moquin, Sci. '19. Vice-president—E. Bradley, Sci. '20. Sec.-Treas.—W. Tansley, Sci. '21. Boxing, wrestling and fencing representatives will be elected at the next meeting of the club. Anyone wishing to join the club may do so at the next meeting, which will be held in the near future, at a date to be announced in the "Daily."

FOOD AND TRANSPORT PROBLEMS IN INDIA.

Calcutta, India.—The question of food stocks and transportation in India has become sufficiently acute to warrant the calling of an important conference at Nagpur, in the Central Provinces, which is as nearly as possible in the centre of the peninsula. Sir Benjamin Robertson, chief commissioner of the province, presided, and Sir Claude Hill, a member of the government of India, was also present. The chairman explained briefly the

NOTICES

Executive of Historical Club.

The executive of the Historical Society is requested to meet in the Arts Building, at 5 p.m., Friday, November 22nd, 1918.

Medical Seniors, Attention!

There will be an important meeting of Medicine '19 this afternoon at 5.00 o'clock, in the new Medical Building. All fifth year men are requested to be present, as much business will be transacted.

Basket-Ball.

There will be an important meeting of the Basket-Ball Club this evening in the Union, at 5.00 o'clock. Business—Election of officers and discussion of the programme for this winter.

causes of the traffic difficulties of the Indian railways. Owing to the shortage of sea freight, coal and other commodities had to be transported by rail instead of by sea. Large demands for military purposes in Mesopotamia had to be met, and there was thus a heavy call on the available rolling stock for the transport of commodities. It was therefore essential to economize internal traffic. Directors of civil supplies had been appointed whose function was to visualize the demands for foodstuffs, and exercise control through the issue of priority certificates. As regards the monsoon position the food stocks in India were adequate, but their distribution would be a difficult problem for the railway administration.

The chairman went on to explain that certain action had been taken in the restriction of exports inter-provincially, which seemed to the government of India highly inexpedient, but rather than override the discretion of the local governments, an emergency conference was attended by the directors of civil supplies for Bombay, the Central Provinces and Hyderabad, and after discussion it was agreed that the prohibition of exports was undesirable, since the political boundaries of India were not coterminous with the physical boundaries, moreover the dominating factor in the distribution of foodstuffs was the railway system and transport facilities, while arbitrary restriction on the normal traffic would not subserve the economic need of India as a whole.

The chairman asked the representatives to view the requirements of their provinces from the broader standpoint of the economic needs of the whole of India, remembering the

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